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Instructions for use

ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE ALDER-SCALE.

By

KAN OGUMA.

The author proposes that the name *Xylococcus alni* OGUMA (1919) should be changed as follows:

Xylococcus japonicus Nom. Nov.

Syn. *Xylococcus alni* OGUMA, Journ. Coll. Agr.

Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. VIII, 1919.

When my former study on the interesting scale-insect on the Japanese alder, to which was given the name *Xylococcus alni*, has been published, I was unfortunately ignorant of two papers concerning the insects included in the same genus. One of them is of COLEMAN and the other of Miss. FLORENCE, both having appeared during the same year (1917). It was also in that year that my species was first recorded by Prof. S. MATSUMURA in his Ôyô-Konchûgaku (Applied Entomology) with Japanese text, although my original paper of English text was issued two years later. In his paper COLEMAN described his new species, *Xylococcus macrocarpae*, from Coniferous plants, and in hers Miss. FLORENCE her *Xylococcus alni* as also a new. The latter species, as the name shows, is injurious to the alder, and known from the Pacific coast of North America. It is this species that calls our special attention from the systematic point of view, since it has not only the same nomenclature but also has the same kind of tree as the food plant with my species.

I have been forced, therefore, to examine her species in comparing with mine, with a question in mind if the latter might be identical with the former. At present, however, it has become very clear that my species represents too much different characteristics to be considered as the same with hers. Thus the *Xylococcus alni* described by me is a species quite distinct from *Xylococcus alni* of Miss. FLORENCE, and I wish here to rename the former as *Xylococcus japonicus* at least for the sake of avoiding confusion of the two.

Xylococcus japonicus differs in many morphological respects from *X. alni* of Miss. FLORENCE. But the following two points seem to be most important.

1. *X. japonicus* has always three median abdominal pores in the first stage of larva, while in *X. alni* they vary from six to seven.

2. In *X. japonicus* the adult female is represented by an apodous animal, but in *X. alni* by an active insect in which nine segmented antennae, and the legs are well developed.

I express my sincerest thanks for his kind advices to Mr. EHRHORN in Hawaii.

Literature cited.

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